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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 24 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations[2] and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[3]

2. The Centre for Global Nonkilling (CGNK) urged the State party to swiftly ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.[4]

3. CGNK recommended that the State party ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and accept a country visit by the working group.[5]

4. JS4 recommended that the State party ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.[6]

5. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) recommended that the State party signs and ratifies the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.[7]

6. JS2 recommended that the State party prioritise inviting the following UN Special Procedure mandate holders for official visits: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

freedom of opinion and expression; Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.[8]

7. JS3 recommended that the State party Accede to the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.[9]

8. The Council of Europe (CoE) urged the State party to ratify the UN Convention on the Non-applicability of Statutory Limitations to Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes.[10]

9. The Joint Representative Office to the United Nations Office in Geneva of Macedonian Non-Governmental Organisations Worldwide (Macedonian NGOs Worldwide) called for the establishment of a Fact Finding Mission by the United Nations Human Rights Council to establish whether the June 17 Agreement is in violation of the fundamental human rights of the Macedonians.[11]

10. Macedonian NGOs Worldwide called for the establishment of an Independent Commission of Inquiry by the United Nations to examine whether war crimes, crimes against humanity, aggression and genocide were perpetrated against the Macedonian minority in Greece between 1913 and today.[12]

B. National human rights framework[13]

11. JS1 recommended adopting and implementing implement the Action Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health (2018-2022) in order to improve access to modern contraceptive methods, including by ensuring universal coverage by the state health insurance of all costs related to modern contraceptive methods for the prevention of unplanned pregnancies.[14]

12. JS2 recommended reforming defamation legislation, in conformity with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[15]

13. JS2 recommended that the State party amend article 385 of the Criminal Code in order to guarantee fully the right to freedom of peaceful assembly.[16]

14. Helsinki Committee for Human Rights of the Republic of Macedonia (MHC) recommended that the State party introduce a Law on Social Housing.[17]

15. MHC recommended amending the Law on Social Protection (LSP), to redefine the existing definition of disability in accordance with the CRPD. Furthermore, the State party should amend the LSP in relation to the equalization of benefits granted to foster families with biological families.[18]

16. MHC recommended improving the Law on Health Insurance and the Law on Health Protection in order to allow persons with disabilities to use free primary, secondary and tertiary health protection in accordance with the need arising from the disability and regardless of the reason for the occurrence of the disability.[19]

17. JS3 recommended amending the Law on Records of Births, Deaths, and Marriages and address any legal gaps, in particular to guarantee universal, free and immediate birth registration for every child irrespective of the parents' status, documentation, insurance or whether the child was born in a medical institution, in accordance with CRC Article 7.[20]

18. The Macedonian Young Lawyers Association (MYLA) recommended that the Law on Foreigners and the Law on International and Temporary Protection should be amended and harmonized with the Constitution with respect of the competence of the body deciding on the deprivation of liberty. Additionally, an independent border monitoring system to be established and introduced in the new Law on Foreigners as written in the Return Directive.[21]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[22]

19. Roma Advocacy Network (RAN) recommended establishing a mechanism for identifying abuses of investigative powers by the prosecuting authorities against accused Roma.[23]

20. RAN recommended providing training for judicial authorities about the right to equality and prohibition of discrimination based on international human rights standards and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights.[24]

21. RAN recommended conducting research to systematically document all forms of discrimination against Roma children in education in order to develop appropriate measures to address it.[25]

22. JS4 recommended that the Law on Labour Relations needs further improvement concerning protection against discrimination of women on grounds of pregnancy, childbirth and parenthood.[26]

23. ADF International recommended that the regulatory and legal framework of the State party is adjusted in order to comply with international human rights law and standards to guarantee freedom of religion.[27] Furthermore, the State party should prevent any form of discrimination or undue obstacles in the registration of religious communities.[28]

24. ADF International recommended that the State party grant to non-registered religious groups the same rights in practice as those enjoyed by other groups and permit their peaceful activities free from government interference.[29]

25. MYLA noted that the 2017-2027 Integration Strategy for Refugees and Foreigners has not yet been adopted. MYLA highlighted that urgent measures are needed to counter xenophobia and address negative public attitudes towards migrants and refugees.[30]

26. CoE welcomed proposed amendments to the law against discrimination that would extend the list of grounds of discrimination to include sexual orientation and gender identity and strengthen the functioning of the Commission for the Protection against Discrimination.[31]

27. JS3 recommended guaranteeing access to fundamental rights for all Romani people on their territory, irrespective of documentation or citizenship status, including primary and secondary education, healthcare (including reproductive rights and maternity care for women), work, accommodation, and freedom from violations of rights such as child and early marriage.[32]

28. JS4 recommended establishing and/or utilizing already established unilateral and multilateral mechanisms for civic and human rights education for young people and employers in order to make them capable to recognize, avoid and/or report discrimination with focus on gender based discrimination.[33]

29. JS4 recommended that the State party amend the Constitution to be more sensitive towards the age as a ground for discrimination and setting the age as a ground on which the Constitutional Court offers protection against discrimination.[34]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[35]

30. Il Ponte di Pietra demanded the release of unlawfully detained prisoners and the end of political persecution.[36]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[37]

31. RAN recommended conducting effective and efficient investigations in cases of suspicion of excessive use of force or misuse of power of law enforcement authorities/organs of persecution.[38]

32. RAN recommended that State party improve inclusive access to justice, in particular by guaranteeing an efficient and free legal aid system. Additionally, the State party should provide free translation of the documents and free interpretation into Roma defendants' mother tongue in court proceedings.[39]

33. CoE urged the authorities to ensure accountability for serious crimes committed during the 2001 conflict.[40]

34. CoE welcomed progress towards the establishment of a Police Oversight Mechanism to safeguard against police violence.[41]

35. CoE stressed the importance of effectively investigating and prosecuting hate crimes, including against journalists and LGBTI people.[42]

36. The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights/Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE-ODIHR) recommended that the SEC and MECs should make their regulations, guidelines, decisions and minutes of sessions public in a timely manner, in order to increase transparency and public confidence in their work.[43]

37. OSCE-ODIHR recommended that all instances and allegations of pressure, intimidation, vote-buying and misuse of administrative resources should be thoroughly and effectively investigated and prosecuted by authorities in a timely manner.[44]

38. The Association des parents d'elèves (APELM) called upon the Human Rights Council and all Member states to support new parliamentary elections in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.[45]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[46]

39. ADF International recommended that the State party ensure that religious leaders are able to exercise their right to freedom of expression without being subject to intimidation, reprisals or harassment.[47]

40. JS2 called upon the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society, including by removing legal and policy measures that unwarrantedly limit the right to association.[48]

41. JS2 recommended that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ensure that civil society activists, Human Rights Defenders and journalists are provided with a safe and secure environment in which to carry out their work. Furthermore, the State party should conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks on and harassment and intimidation against them and bring the perpetrators of such offences to justice.[49]

42. JS2 recommended reviewing and, if necessary, updating existing human rights training for police and security forces, with the assistance of independent civil society organisations, to foster the more consistent application of international human rights standards.[50]

43. NGO Human Rights Protection (NGO "HRP") recommended that the State party stop the persecution of Orthodox Christians of the Ohrid Archbishopric. Additionally, NGO "HRP" urged the government to grant the Orthodox Ohrid Archbishopric full legal rights, so that it is on an equal footing with other denominations specified in the Constitution of Macedonia.[51]

44. NGO Public Advocacy (NPA) recommended eliminating unreasonable discriminatory interference of the state in the activities of religious organizations. Furthermore, NPA urged that State to take measures to eliminate the rhetoric of hatred in the media in relation to the Ohrid Archbishopric, especially from government officials.[52]

45. CoE observed that exit control measures involving ethnic profiling of Roma interfered with their freedom to leave a country and the right to seek asylum in other countries, and urged the authorities to immediately end this practice.[53]

46. CoE was concerned about allegations of mass unauthorised surveillance of journalists in the country. They called on authorities to restore a safe and serene climate for the media to work freely.[54]

47. OSCE/ODIHR recommended that the Electoral Code should be comprehensively reviewed to address identified shortcomings, gaps and ambiguities, including provisions for second round of elections, to bring it in line with OSCE commitments, international obligations and good practice.[55]

48. Macedonian NGOs Worldwide called for the immediate annulment of the June 17 Agreement, which denies Macedonians rights to self-determination and cultural rights.[56] This statement was echoed by Mladi za Makedonija (MZ).[57] The Association for Affirmation of the Macedonian Cultural-Historical Values and Heritage (NASHI) strongly opposed the agreement of June 17 as they feared it is erasing Macedonian history, identity and people.[58] Similarly, Makedonskiot Narod (NIE) regretted the Macedonian government signing international agreements with other countries to the detriment of the Macedonian people and its state.[59]

49. (PRERODBA) strongly disagreed with the proposed name change of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. They viewed it as a violation of their cultural rights and the right to self-determination.[60] The "Justicia" Association (Justicia) also expressed these comments.[61]

50. The World Macedonian Congress (WMC) urged the United Nations to reject the Agreement of June 17 and to extend membership to the state of Macedonia under its name the Republic of Macedonia.[62]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery

51. MYLA recommended that the State party improve the protection for the victims of human trafficking especially child trafficking. The skills of the border police in communication, interaction and treatment of migrants need to be upgraded.[63]

52. MYLA recommended that a new law on compensation for victims of criminal offences should be drafted and adopted into the Criminal Code, including non-punishment of trafficked persons for the offences they have committed in connection with, or as a result of, being trafficked.[64]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

53. JS4 recommended establishing a youth focused mechanism consisted of relevant governmental institutions and CSO representatives that will monitor and evaluate the level of implementation and promote the ratified documents concerning human and labour rights.[65]

54. JS4 recommended the Agency for Employment and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs should adjust the procedures for undocumented young people and facilitate their access to labour rights and social support mechanisms.[66]

55. JS4 recommended that the State party undertake concrete measures by the State in order to prevent the exploitation of volunteers.[67]

Right to health

56. JS1 recommended that the State party improve the quality of abortion care by introducing medical abortion.[68]

57. JS1 recommended taking systemic measures on improving the reproductive healthcare system on national level in order to eliminate widespread illegal charges for health services provided by the primary healthcare gynaecologists.[69]

58. JS1 recommended providing an effective mechanism in order to ensure the participation of civil society organizations and affected communities in the creation of the national preventive programmes in the field of health protection of mothers and children.[70]

59. JS1 recommended increasing the dynamic of the Ministry of Health working group for the abortion law review and urgently remove mandatory waiting periods, biased counselling and unnecessary administrative burdens from the Law on Termination of Pregnancy.[71]

60. MHC recommended establishing a Committee for Monitoring the Health of the Roma people.[72]

61. MHC recommended implementing balanced territorial distribution of gynecological practices and measures to encourage gynecologists to work in rural areas. Furthermore, the State party should employ mobile gynecological clinics that will visit the outermost rural areas and will provide consultations, examinations and services to as many rural women as possible. Additionally, the State party should place oral contraceptives for women and men on the positive list.[73]

62. The Association for Emancipation, Solidarity and Equality of Women (ESE) recommended introducing a system for health statistics disaggregated by ethnicity.[74]

63. ESE recommended enforcing the recommendations from the Joint MOH/WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA assessment mission on reversing neonatal mortality trends and improving pregnancy outcome and child health.[75]

Right to education

64. ADF International recommended that the State party respect the right guaranteed under international law of parents to raise and educate their children in accordance with their moral and religious convictions.[76] ADF International further highlighted the fact that the State has no legitimate authority under international law to mandatorily prescribe public education for all children, and that individuals have the right to seek alternative forms of education.[77]

65. MHC recommended expanding the access to preschool education by putting into use additional preschool facilities in Roma residential areas. Additionally, the State party should promote the inclusion of Roma in primary education and decrease the number of Roma pupils in special education.[78]

66. MHC recommended introducing changes to the curriculum in primary schools in order to implement courses and textbooks that will break gender stereotypes.[79]

67. MHC recommended implementing comprehensive sex education.[80]

68. MHC recommended opening institutions for preschool children in rural municipalities.[81]

69. ESE recommended introducing a system for comprehensive health education for young people, including the sexual and reproductive health, and special targeted measures for education of vulnerable groups.[82]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

70. MHC recommended establishing a functional system for coordination of Ministry of the Interior and the Commission on the Status of Women regarding reporting and treatment of cases of domestic violence in rural area, including consolidated statistics.[83]

71. ESE recommended increasing budget allocation for all preventive programs under the Ministry of health concerning health of women in order to ensure maximum coverage of the women with these programs.[84]

Children

72. JS4 recommended supporting and implementing Human Rights Based Approach when developing new programmes and policy that affects young people.[85]

Persons with disabilities[86]

73. MHC recommended the adoption of housing policies for citizens with physical disabilities which would ensure not only the house but also adequate housing conditions and accessibility as a prerequisite for social inclusion.[87]

74. MHC recommended securing unobstructed access and availability of all health facilities. Additionally, the State party should introduce an obligation to make medication instructions in Braille writing.[88]

75. MHC recommended providing sufficient budgetary resources to support the inclusion of students with disabilities in regular education. The State party should ensure full physical accessibility to school facilities in accordance with international standards, including internal premises and equipment with didactic and other necessary means, as well as materials for inclusive teaching. Textbooks and other educational materials should be provided in Braille system, in audio format and/or in accordance with web-accessibility standards.[89]

76. MHC recommended adopting a new law on the employment of persons with disabilities according to a "quota system" and "empty chair" system. The State party should raise awareness among employers of the appropriate workplace adjustments which will be subsidised by the State.[90]

77. CoE encouraged the authorities to increase their efforts to include children with disabilities in regular schools and regular classes.[91]

78. CoE welcomed the government's commitment to move forward with de-institutionalisation of persons with disabilities.[92]

Minorities and indigenous peoples

79. JS1 recommended increasing the number of patronage nurses at the national level over the mid and long term, particularly in rural areas and areas with predominantly Romani population.[93]

80. JS1 recommended taking measures to integrate Roma Health Mediators in the public health care system including their employment.[94]

81. MHC recommended that the State party "de-ghettoize" Roma residential areas, and invest in building residential buildings and access to social apartments for Roma people. Additionally, the State party should conduct regular numeration of houses and give the streets names in Roma residential areas.[95]

82. MHC recommended enhancing the access and quality of prenatal and antenatal healthcare in Roma residential areas. Additionally, MHC encouraged pro-activity of healthcare workers, especially family doctors and patronage nurses in their communication with the Roma population for the purpose of health education.[96]

83. JS3 recommended that the State party work with Romani communities to identify the needs, concerns and barriers they face, and support the co-development of action to tackle priority issues.[97]

84. ESE recommended conducting nationwide research in order to determine the root causes related to the poorer health outcomes of Roma in comparison to the majority of population. Furthermore, the State party should adopt mechanisms for strengthening the primary health care delivery in Roma communities, with main emphasis on Roma women, mothers and children.[98]

85. ESE recommended introducing mechanisms and procedure for regular monitoring and evaluation regarding the entire Strategy for Roma inclusion and specifically for the National Action Plan for Roma health.[99]

86. APELM demanded the unconditional and immediate recognition of the Macedonian minorities in the neighbouring countries of Bulgaria and Greece.[100]

87. Il Ponte di Pietra demanded a population census in accordance with European and International standards. They noted that the Albanian minority bases all its demands on its population size, which was never established by a regular census.[101]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[102]

88. MYLA recommended the respect of international obligations and standards that are set with the ratified Conventions and harmonization of the European acquis with the Macedonian national legislation, in the area of the principle of non-refoulement, freedom of movement, the right to a fair trial and procedure and the right to a legal counsel.[103]

89. MHC noted that the right to seek asylum must be guaranteed to all refugees or migrants, without delay or conditioning. The State party should urgently stop the practice of illegal, group "deportation" of refugees and migrants to neighboring countries, without any official procedure or established cooperation with the cross border security forces.[104]

90. MHC recommended establishing a system of registration of all refugees and migrants transiting the country in order to increase the protection of their human rights. Refugees and migrants transiting the country must not be denied their freedom of movement and must not be unlawfully held in custody as witnesses in criminal procedures against smugglers. Police powers must be exercised in accordance with the law and inhuman or degrading treatment or torture must not be tolerated.[105]

91. CoE called on the authorities to deal more effectively with human rights violations at the borders, such as pushbacks and trafficking of migrants and asylum seekers.[106]

Stateless persons

92. JS3 recommended that the State party ensure that all international and regional obligations related to the right to nationality, prevention of statelessness, protection of stateless persons, non-discrimination, and birth registration are fully incorporated into national law and implemented in practice.[107]

93. JS3 recommended that the State party make available effective remedies for all those seeking to resolve their documentation status, including state-funded legal aid, the removal of barriers to accessing justice such as court fees or fees for DNA testing, judicial oversight, and robust complaints and compensation mechanisms.[108]

94. CoE called on the authorities to continue their efforts to resolve the problem of statelessness among the Roma community, which often originates from a lack of birth registration and the ensuing obstacles for obtaining identity documents.[109]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
APELM	Association des parents d'eleves, Villeneuve (Switzerland);
CGNK	Centre for Global Nonkilling, Hawaii (USA);
ESE	Association for Emancipation, Solidarity and Equality of Women, Skopje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
IL PONTE DI PIETRA	Il Ponte di Pietra, Cannelli (Italy);
Justicia	"Justicia" Association, Skopje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);

Macedonian	
NGOs Worldwide	Joint Representative Office to the United Nations Office in Geneva of Macedonian Non-Governmental Organisations Worldwide, Geneva (Switzerland);
MHC	Helsinki Committee for Human Rights of the Republic of Macedonia, Skopje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
MYLA	Macedonian Young Lawyers Association, Skopje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
MZ	Mladi za Makedonija, Gevgelija (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
NASHI	Association for Affirmation of the Macedonian Cultural-Historical Values and Heritage, Skopje (the former Yugoslv Republic of Macedonia);
NIE	Makedonskiot Narod, Skopje (the former Yugoslv Republic of Macedonia);
NGO "HRP"	NGO Human Rights Protection, Vilnius (Lithuania);
NPA	NGO Public Advocacy, Kiev (Ukraine);
PRERODBA	Граѓанска иницијатива за здраво, достоинствено и возвишено живеење ПРЕРОДБА, Skopje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
RAN	Roma Advocacy Network, London (United Kingdom);
WMC	World Macedonian Congress, Skopje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

Joint submissions:

JS1	**Joint submission 1 submitted by**: Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights, Ottawa (Canada);
JS2	**Joint submission 2 submitted by**: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg (South Africa);
JS3	**Joint submission 3 submitted by**: Institution on Statelessness and Inclusion, Eindhoven (Netherlands);
JS4	**Joint submission 4 submitted by**: National Youth Council Macedonia, Skopje (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

Regional intergovernmental organization(s):

CoE	The Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France);
OSCE-ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights/Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Warsaw (Poland).

[2] The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR;
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR;
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW;
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT;
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child;
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure;
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;

CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

[3] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 116.1-116.3, 116.26, 116.62, 117.1-117.2, 117.5 and 119.1-119.2.
[4] CGNK, page. 4.
[5] CGNK, page. 5.
[6] JS4, para. 3.
[7] ICAN, para. 5.
[8] JS2, para. 6.5.
[9] JS3, para. 48 (xiii).
[10] CoE, page. 3.
[11] Macedonian NGOs Worldwide, page. 3.
[12] Macedonian NGOs Worldwide, page. 3.
[13] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/10 paras. 101.1 to 101.5.
[14] JS1, page. 9.
[15] JS2, para. 6.3.
[16] JS2, para. 6.4.
[17] MHC, page. 3.
[18] MHC, page. 5.
[19] MHC, page. 6.
[20] JS3, para. 48 (vi).
[21] MYLA, paras. 26 (iii) & (viii).
[22] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/10 paras. 10.14 to 101.46.
[23] RAN, page. 5.
[24] RAN, page. 6.
[25] RAN, page. 6.
[26] JS4, para. 24.
[27] ADF International, para. 21 (a).
[28] ADF International, para. 21 (b).
[29] ADF International, para. 21 (d).
[30] MYLA, para. 26 (xi).
[31] CoE, page. 4.
[32] JS3, para. 48 (iii).
[33] JS4, para. 11.
[34] JS4, para. 18.
[35] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/10 paras. 101.47 to 101.60.
[36] Il Ponte di Pietra, page. 3.
[37] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/10 paras. 101.61 to 101.70.
[38] RAN, page. 5.
[39] RAN, page. 5.
[40] CoE, page. 3.
[41] CoE, page. 4.
[42] CoE, page. 4.
[43] OSCE-ODIHR, page. 4.
[44] OSCE-ODIHR, page. 4.
[45] APELM, page. 1.
[46] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/10 paras. 101.71 to 101.86.
[47] ADF International, para. 21 (c).
[48] JS2, para. 6.1.
[49] JS2, para. 6.2.
[50] JS2, para. 6.4.
[51] NGO "HRP", page. 4.
[52] NPA, page. pages. 4-5.
[53] CoE, page. 3.
[54] CoE, pages. 3-4.
[55] SCE-ODIHR, page. 3.
[56] Macedonian NGOs Worldwide, page. 3.
[57] MZ, page. 1.
[58] NASHI, page. 1.
[59] NIE, page. 1.

[60] PRERODBA, page. 4.
[61] Justicia, page. 2.
[62] WMC, page. 2.
[63] MYLA, para. 26 (vi).
[64] MYLA, para. 26 (vii).
[65] JS4, para. 6.
[66] JS4, para. 14.
[67] JS4, para. 44.
[68] JS1, page. 9.
[69] JS1, page. 9.
[70] JS1, page. 9.
[71] JS1, page. 9.
[72] MHC, page. 3.
[73] MHC, page. 7.
[74] ESE, para. 5.1.
[75] ESE, para. 5.11.
[76] ADF International, para. 21 (e)
[77] ADF International, para. 21 (f).
[78] MHC, page. 3.
[79] MHC, page. 7.
[80] MHC, page. 7.
[81] MHC, page. 7.
[82] ESE, para. 5.13.
[83] MHC, page. 7.
[84] ESE, para. 5.10.
[85] JS4, para. 12.
[86] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/10 paras. 101.100 to 101.101.
[87] MHC, page. 5.
[88] MHC, page. 6.
[89] MHC, page. 6.
[90] MHC, page. 6.
[91] CoE, page. 4.
[92] CoE, page. 4.
[93] JS1, page. 9.
[94] JS1, page. 9.
[95] MHC, page. 3.
[96] MHC, page. 3.
[97] JS3, para. 48.
[98] ESE, paras. 5.2 & 5.6.
[99] ESE, para. 5.3.
[100] APELM, page. 1.
[101] Il Ponte di Pietra, page. 3.
[102] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/26/10 paras. 101.102 to 101.103.
[103] MYLA, para. 26 (i).
[104] MHC, page. 8.
[105] MHC, page. 8.
[106] CoE, page. 4.
[107] JS3, para. 48 (i).
[108] JS3, para. 48 (viii).
[109] CoE, page. 3.